HIS MAJESTIES Declarations to all His loving *Subjects*,

I. Upon occasion of His late Messages to both Houses of *Parliament*, and their refusall, to treat with him for the Peace of the *Kingdome*.

II. Upon occasion of a late Printed Paper,

ENTITULED,

A Declaration and Protestation of the Lords and Commons in Parliament to this Kingdome, and the whole World, of the 22d of October.

III. After His late victory against the Rebells on Sunday the 23 *of October*.

Printed by his MAJESTIES speciall command

Anno Dom. MDCXLII.

Charles R.

OUr expreſſe pleaſure is, That this Our Declaration be Publiſhed in all Churches and Chappels within the Kingdome of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*, by the Perſons, Vicars or Curates of the ſame.

His Majesties

DECLARATION

To all his loving Subjects upon occasion of his late messages to both Houses of *Parliament*, and their refusall, to *treat with him for the peace of the Kingdome.*

IF it had not evidently appeared to all men who have carefully examined and considered Our Actions, Messages, and Declarations, how farre We are and have been from begetting or promoting the present Distractions, and that the Armes We have now taken are for the necessary safety and defence of Our life, being not taken up by Us till Our Town and Fort of *Hull* were kept from Us by force of Armes, Our Navy imployed against Us to keep all forrain supply of Armes and Mony, when Our own here was seized and detained, from Us, and an Army raised in pay, and marching against Us, yet the late reception of Our Message of the 25th of *August* sent by Persons of Honour and Trust, will sure satisfy the world, that We have omitted nothing on Our part that a gracious and

Christian Prince could or can do to prevent the effusion of Christian bloud, but that the Malignant Party, which have with great subtilty and industry begot this misunderstanding between Vs and Our good Subjects, resolve to satisfy and secure their Malice and Ambition with the ruine of the Kingdome, and in the bloud of Vs and all Our good Subjects.

When they had forced Vs, after the neglect of Our Message from *Beverly*, by raising a great Army, and incensing Our Subjects against Vs, to erect Our Royall Standard, that Our Subjects might be informed of Our danger, and repair to Our succour, though We had no great reason to believe any Message of Ours would receive a very good entertainment, if those men might prevail, who had brought all these miseries upon the Kingdome to satisfy their own private ends: yet observing the miserable Accidents which already befell Our good Subjects by the Souldiers under their command, and well knowing that greater would ensue, if timely prevention were not applyed; and finding that the malice and cunning of these men had infused into Our People a Rumor, that We had rejected all Propositions and offers of Treaty, and desired to engage Our Subjects in a Civill war, which Our Soul abhorres, we prevailed with Our self (for a full expression of Our desire to prevent the effusion of bloud) to send a gratious Message to both Our Houses of Parliament on the 25. of *August*, in these words.

His Majeſties gratious Meſſage to both Houſes of Parliament, ſent from Nottingham 25. Auguſt 1642. *By the Earles of* Southampton *and* Dorſet, *Sir* John Culpeper, *Chancellour of the Exchequer, and Sir* William Uvedall.

WE have with unſpeakable griefe of heart long beheld the diſtractions of this Our Kingdome, Our very ſoul is full of anguiſh untill We may find ſome remedy to prevent the Miſeries which are ready to overwhelme this whole Nation by a Civill warre: And though all Our endeavours tending to the compoſing of thoſe unhappy differences betwixt Vs and Our two Houſes of Parliament (though purſued by Vs with all Zeal and Sincerity) have been hitherto without that Succeſſe We hoped for; yet ſuch is Our conſtant and earneſt care to preſerve the publick Peace, that We ſhall not be diſcouraged from uſing any Expedient, which by the bleſſing of the God of Mercy may lay a firm foundation of Peace and Happineſſe to all Our good Subjects: To this end obſerving that many miſtakes have ariſen by the Meſſages, Petitions and Anſwers betwixt Vs and Our two Houſes of Parliament, which happily may be prevented by ſome other way of Treaty, wherein the Matters in difference may be more clearly underſtood, and more freely tranſacted; We have thought fit to propound to you, That ſome fit Perſons may be by you enabled to treat with the like number to be authorized by Vs, in ſuch a manner, and with ſuch freedome of debate, as may beſt tend to that happy Concluſion which all good men deſire, *The peace of the Kingdome:* Wherein as We promiſe in the Word of a King all ſafety and encouragement to ſuch as ſhall be ſent to Vs, if you ſhall chooſe the place where We are for the Treaty, which We wholly leave to you, preſuming of your like care of the ſafety of thoſe We ſhall imploy if you ſhall name another

place; So We aſſure you and all Our good Subjects, that (to the beſt of Our underſtanding) nothing ſhall be therein wanting on Our parts, which may advance the true Proteſtant Religion, oppoſe Popery and Superſtition, ſecure the Law of the Land (upon which is built as well Our juſt Prerogative, as the Propriety and Liberty of the Subject) confirm all juſt Power and Priviledges of Parliament, and render Vs and Our people truly happy by a good underſtanding betwixt Vs and Our two Houſes of Parliament. Bring with you as firm Reſolutions to do your duty, and let all Our good people joyne with Vs in Our prayers to Almighty God for his bleſſing upon this Work.

If this Propoſition ſhall be rejected by you, We have done Our duty ſo amply, that God will abſolve Vs from the guilt of any of that bloud which muſt be ſpilt, and what opinion ſoever other men may have of Our Power, We aſſure you nothing but Our Chriſtian and Pious care to prevent the effuſion of bloud hath begot this Motion, Our Proviſion of Men, Arms and Money being ſuch as may ſecure Vs from farther violence, till it ſhall pleaſe God to open the eyes of Our People.

Our Meſſengers were not ſuffered to ſit in the Houſes, and one of them, the Earle of *Southhampton* (againſt whom there was not the leaſt colour of exception or ſo much as a vote) not ſuffered to deliver Our Meſſage, but compelled to ſend it by the Gentleman Vſher, and then commanded to depart the Towne, before they would prepare any Anſwer which they ſhortly ſent Vs in theſe words,

The

The Anſwer of the Lords and Commons to His Majeſties Meſſage the 25 of *Auguſt.* 1642.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſtie,

THe Lords and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, having received Your Majeſties Meſſage of the 25. *of* Auguſt, *do with much grief reſent the dangerous and diſtracted ſtate of this Kingdome; which we have by all means endeavoured to prevent, both by our ſeverall advices and Petitions to Your Majeſty, which have been not onely without ſucceſſe, but there hath followed that, which no ill counſell in former times hath produced, or any age hath ſeen, namely, thoſe ſeverall Proclamations and Declarations againſt both the Houſes of Parliament, whereby their Actions are declared Treaſonable, and their Perſons Traitours; And thereupon Your Majeſty hath ſet up Your Standard againſt them, whereby You have put the two Houſes of Parliament, and in them this whole Kingdome, out of Your Protection; ſo that untill Your Majeſty ſhall recall thoſe Proclamations and Declarations, whereby the Earl of* Eſſex *and both Houſes of Parliament, and their adherents and aſſiſtants, and ſuch as have obeyed and executed their commands and directions, according to their duties, are declared Traitours, or otherwiſe delinquents; And untill the Standard ſet up in purſuance of the ſaid Proclamations be taken down, Your Majeſty hath put us into ſuch a condition, that whileſt we ſo remain, we cannot by the fundamentall priviledges of Parliament, the Publick truſt repoſed in us, or with the generall good and ſafety of this Kingdome give Your Majeſtie any other Anſwer to this Meſſage.;*

Joh. Brown Cler. Parliament.
H. Elſinge Cler. Parl. D. Com.

THis ſtrange Anſwer might well have diſcouraged Vs from any thought of proceeding further this way, and informed Vs ſufficiently what Spirit ſtill governed amongſt thoſe few, who continued ſtill in both Houſes; otherwiſe after ſo many bitter and invective Meſſages and Declarations ſent to Vs, and publiſhed againſt Vs, We ſhould not have been reproched with Our Proclamations and Declarations ſet forth by Vs, as the effect of ſuch evil Counſell, as was unparallel'd by any former Examples. We believe indeed ſuch Proclamations and Declarations have never been before ſet forth; but were former times ever acquainted with ſuch intolerable provocations? were there ever, before theſe Twelve Moneths, Declarations publiſhed in the name of either or both Houſes of Parliament to make their King odious to the People? Have either or both Houſes ever before aſſumed or pretended to a Power to raiſe Arms or leavy Warre in any Cauſe, or can both Houſes together exerciſe ſuch a Power? Are thoſe Actions which the Law hath defined literally and expreſly to be treaſonable, or ſuch Perſons to be traitours, not ſo, becauſe they are done by Members of either Houſe, or their appointment? And muſt not We declare ſuch who march with Arms and Force to deſtroy Vs, to be Traitours, becauſe the *Earl* of *Eſſex* is their Generall? Thoſe whom We have or do accuſe, We have named together with their Crimes, notorious by the known Law of the Land, (a favour not granted to Our Evil Counſellours) and appeal to that known Law to judge between Vs: And now that by this We ſhould have put the whole Kingdome out of Our protection (in whoſe behalf We do all that We have done) is a corrupt Gloſſe upon ſuch a Text, as cannot be perverted but by the cunning practices of ſuch who wiſh not well to King or People; yet that no weak Perſons might be miſled by that Imputation upon Vs, We ſent a Reply to that Anſwer in theſe words,

His

His Majeſties Reply to an Anſwer ſent by the two Houſes of Parliament to His Majeſties Meſſage of the 25 *of* Auguſt, *concerning a Treaty of Accommodation.*

WE will not repeat what means We have uſed to prevent the dangers and diſtracted eſtate of the Kingdome, nor how thoſe means have been interpreted, becauſe being deſirous to avoid effuſion of bloud, We are willing to decline all memory of former bitterneſſe that might make Our offer of a Treaty leſſe readily accepted.

We never did Declare, nor ever intended to Declare both Our Houſes of Parliament Traitours, or ſet up Our Standard againſt them, and much leſſe to put them and this Kingdome out of Our Protection: We utterly Profeſſe againſt it before God and the World. And further to remove all poſſible ſcruples which may hinder the Treaty ſo much deſired by Us, We hereby Promiſe, ſo that a day be appointed by you for the revoking of your Declarations againſt all Perſons as Traitours or otherwayes, for aſſiſting of Vs, We ſhall with all cheerfulneſſe upon the ſame day recall Our Proclamations and Declarations, and take down Our Standard: In which Treaty We ſhall be ready to grant any thing that ſhall be really for the good of Our Subjects; Conjuring you to conſider the bleeding condition of *Ireland*, and the dangerous condition of *England*, in as high a degree as by theſe Our offers We have declared Our ſelf to do: And aſſuring you that our chief deſire in this world is to beget a good underſtanding and mutuall confidence betwixt Vs and Our two Houſes of Parliament.

THis Meſſage produced an Anſwer little differing from the former, like men who had no other meaſure of the Juſtice of their Cauſe, then their Power to oppreſſe Vs, forgetting their own dutyes, they ſharply inform Vs of Ours in theſe words,

The humble *Answer* and *Petition* of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament, unto the Kings last *Message*.

May it please Your Majestie,

IF *We the* Lords *and* Commons *in Parliament Assembled, should repeat all the wayes we have taken, the endeavours we have used, and the expressions we have made unto Your* Majesty *to prevent those distractions and dangers Your* Majestie *speaks of, likely to fall upon this Kingdome, we should too much inlarge this Reply. Therefore as we humbly, so shall we onely, let Your* Majestie *know that we cannot recede from our former Answer for the reasons therein expressed. For that Your* Majestie *hath not taken down Your* Standard, *recalled Your Proclamations and Declarations, whereby You have declared the Actions of both Houses of Parliament to be Treasonable, and their Persons Traytors. And You have published the same since Your Message of the* 25th *of* August *by Your late Instructions sent to Your Commissioners of* Array, *which* Standard *being taken down, and the Declarations, Proclamations and Instructions recalled, if Your* Majestie *shall then upon this our humble Petition, leaving Your Forces, return unto Your Parliament, and receive their faithfull advice, Your* Majestie *will find such expressions of our fidelities and duties, as shall assure You that Your Safety, Honour, and Greatnesse can onely be found in the affections of Your people, and the sincere Counsells of Your Parliament, whose constant, and undiscouraged endeavours, and consultations have passed through difficulties unheard of, onely to secure Your Kingdomes from the violent mischiefes and dangers now ready to fall upon them, and every part of them, who deserve better of Your* Majestie, *and can never allow themselves (representing likewise Your whole Kingdome) to be ballanced with those Persons whose desperate dispositions and counsells prevaile, still so to interrupt all our endeavours for the relieving of bleeding* Ireland, *as we may fear our labours and vast expenees will be fruitlesse to*

that

that diſtreſſed Kingdome. As Your preſence is thus humbly deſired by us; So is it in our hopes Your Majeſtie *will in Your reaſon believe, there is no other way then this, to make Your Self happy, and Your Kingdome ſafe.*

John Browne *Cler. Parliament.*

WIthout any bitterneſſe or reprehenſion of their neglect of Us, and the publick Peace, to expreſſe Our deep ſenſe of the Calamities at hand, We yet once more (hoping to awake them to a Chriſtian tenderneſſe towards the whole Kingdome) ſent to them in theſe words;

WHo have taken moſt wayes, uſed moſt endeavours, and made moſt reall expreſſions to prevent the preſent diſtractions and dangers, let all the World judge, as well by former Paſſages as by Our two laſt Meſſages, which have been ſo fruitleſſe, that (though We have deſcended to deſire and preſſe it) not ſo much as a Treaty can be obtained, unleſſe We would denude Our ſelf of all force to defend Us from a viſible ſtrength marching againſt Us, and admit thoſe Perſons as Traitours to Vs, who according to their duty, their Oaths of Allegiance, and the Law, have appeared in defence of Vs their King and Liedge Lord (whom We are bound in Conſcience & Honour to preſerve) though We diſclaimed all Our Proclamations & Declarations, and the erecting of Our Standard as againſt Our Parliament. All We have now left in Our Power is to expreſſe the deep ſenſe We have of the Publick miſery of this Kingdome, in which is involved that of Our diſtreſſed Proteſtants of *Ireland*, and to apply Our Self to Our neceſſary defence, wherein We wholly rely upon the Providence of God, the Juſtice of Our Cauſe, & the Affection of Our good People, ſo farre We are from putting them out of Our protection. When you ſhall deſire a Treaty of Vs,

We ſhall piouſly remember whoſe bloud is to be ſpilt in this quarrell, and cheerfully embrace it: And as no other Reaſon induced Vs to leave Our City of *London*, but that with honour and ſafety We could not ſtay there, nor raiſe any force but for the neceſſary defence of Our Perſon and the Law, againſt Levies in oppoſition to both; ſo we ſhall ſuddenly and moſt willingly return to the one, and disband the other, as ſoon as thoſe cauſes ſhall be removed. The God of Heaven direct you, and in mercy divert thoſe Judgements which hang over this Nation, and ſo deal with Vs & Our Poſterity as We deſire the Preſervation and Advancement of the true Proteſtant Religion, the Lawes and the Liberty of the Subject, the juſt Rights of Parliament, and the Peace of the Kingdome.

BUt as if all theſe gracious Meſſages had been the effects onely of Our weakneſſe, and inſtances of Our want of Power to reſiſt that torrent, they deal at laſt more plainly with Vs, and after many ſharp, cauſeleſſe, and unjuſt reproches, they tell Vs in plain Engliſh, that without putting Our Self abſolutely into their hands, and deſerting all Our own Force, and the protection of all thoſe who have faithfully appeared for Vs according to their duty, there would be no means of a Treaty, although Our extraordinary deſire of Peace had prevailed with Vs, to offer to recall Our moſt juſt Declarations, and to take down Our Standard, ſet up for Our neceſſary defence, ſo their unjuſtifiable Declarations might be likewiſe recalled: their Anſwer followes in theſe words,

The humble *Anſwer* of the *Lords* and *Commons*, aſſembled in Parliament unto His *Majeſties* laſt *Meſſage*.

WE *the Lords and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, do preſent this our humble Anſwer to Your Majeſties Meſſage of the* 11th *of this inſtant Moneth of* September. *When we conſider the Oppreſſions, Rapines, Firing of houſes*

houſes, Murthers, (even at this time, whileſt Your Majeſty propounds a Treaty) committed upon Your good Subjects by Your Souldiers, in the preſence, and by the Authority of their Commanders, being of the number of thoſe whom Your Majeſtie holds Your ſelf bound in Honour and Conſcience to Protect as Perſons doing their duties. We cannot think Your Majeſty hath done all that in You lies to prevent, or remove the preſent diſtractions; nor ſo long as Your Majeſty will admit no peace, without ſecuring the Authours and Inſtruments of theſe miſchiefs from the Juſtice of the Parliament, which yet ſhall be ever diſpenc'd with all requiſite moderation and diſtinction of offences, although ſome of thoſe Perſons be ſuch in whoſe Preſervation Your Kingdome cannot be ſafe, nor the unqueſtionable Rights and Priviledges of Parliament be maintain'd, without which the power and dignity thereof will fall into contempt. We beſeech Your Majeſty therefore to conſider Your expreſsions, That God ſhould deal With You and Your Poſterity, as Your Majeſty deſires the preſervation of the Juſt Rights of Parliament, which being undeniable in the trying of ſuch as we have declared to be delinquents, we ſhall believe Your Majeſty both towards Your ſelf and Parliament will not in this Priviledge, we are moſt ſenſible of, deny us that which belongs unto the meaneſt Court of Juſtice in this Kingdome. Neither hath Your Majeſty cauſe to complain that You are denied a Treaty, when we offer all that a Treaty can produce, or Your Majeſty expect, Security, Honour, Service, Obedience, Support, and all other effects of an humble, loyall, and faithfull ſubjection, and ſeek nothing but that our Religion, Liberty, peace of the Kingdome, ſafety of the Parliament may be ſecured from the open violence, and cunning practices of a wicked party, who have long plotted our ruine and deſtruction; And if there were any cauſe of Treaty, we know no competent Perſons to Treat betwixt the King and Parliament: And if both Cauſe and Perſons were ſuch as to invite a Treaty, the Seaſon is altogether unfit, whileſt Your Majeſties Standard is up, and Your Proclamations and Declarations unrecalled, whereby Your Parliament is charged with Treaſon.

If Your Majesty shall persist to make Your self a shield and defence to those Instruments, and shall continue to reject our faithfu and necessary advice for securing and maintaining Religion and Libertie, with the Peace of the Kingdome and safety of the Parliament, we doubt not but to indifferent judgements it will easily appear who is most tender of that Innocent Bloud which is like to be spilt in this cause, Your Majesty, who by such persisting, doth endanger Your self and Your Kingdomes, or We, who are willing to hazard our selves, to preserve both.

We humbly beseech Your Majesty to consider how impossible it is, that any Protestation, though published in Your Majesties name, of the tenderness of the miseries of Your Protestant Subjects in Ireland, *of Your Resolution to maintain the Protestant Religion, and Laws of this Kingdome, can give satisfaction to reasonable and indifferent men, when at the same time divers of the Irish Traytours and Rebells, the known favourers of them, and agents for them, are admitted to Your Majesties presence with Grace and Favour, and some of them imployed in Your service; when the Cloaths, Munition, Horses, and other Necessaries bought by Your Parliament, and sent for the supply of the Army against the Rebells there, are violently taken away, some by Your Majesties command, others by Your Ministers, and applyed to the maintenance of an unnaturall Warre against Your People here.*

All this notwithstanding, as we never gave Your Majesty any just cause of withdrawing Your self from Your great Councell, *so it hath ever been, and shall ever be farre from us to give any impediment to Your return, or to neglect any proper means of curing the distempers of the Kingdome, and closing the dangerous Breaches betwixt Your Majesty and Your Parliament, according to the great trust which lies upon us: and if Your Majesty shall now be pleased to come back to Your Parliament, without Your Forces, we shall be ready to secure Your* Royall Person, *Your Crown, and Dignity, with our Lives and Fortunes; Your presence in this Your great Councell, being the onely means of any Treaty betwixt Your Majesty and them with hope of Successe.*

And

And in none of our desires to Your Majesty shall we be swayed by any particular mans advantage, but shall give a clear Testimony to Your Majesty, and the whole World, that in all things done by us, we faithfully intend the good of Your Majesty, and of Your Kingdomes, and that we will not be diverted from this end by any private, or self respects whatsoever.

Jo. Brown *Cler. Parliament.*

THey will not believe We have done all that in us lyes to prevent and remove the present Distractions, because of the oppressions, rapines, and the like, committed upon Our good Subjects by Our Souldiers. Let them remember who have compelled Vs, and against Our Souls desire forced Vs to raise those Souldiers, and then if the oppressions and rapines were indeed such as are falsely pretended, Our poore Subjects who suffer under them, will look on them, and onely on them, as the Authours of all the miseries they do or can undergo. We confesse with grief of heart some disorders have, and many more may befall Our good People by Our Souldiers, but We appeal to all those Countyes through which We have passed, what care We have taken to prevent, and what Justice We dayly inflict upon such Offendours: neither hath the least complaint been ever made to Vs of violences and outrages, which We have not to Our utmost Power repaired or punished; however those false and treasonable Pamphlets are suffered wnich accuse Vs of giving warrant for plundring of Houses. Our Mercy and Lenity is so well known to the contrary, that it is usually made an excuse by those who aginst their Consciences assist this Rebellion against Vs, that they chuse rather to offend Vs upon the Confidence of Pardon, then provoke those Malignant Persons who without Charity or Compassion destroy all who concurre not with them in faction and opinion. How farre We are from rapine

and

and Oppreſſion may appear by Our Lenity to the Perſons and Eſtates of thoſe who have not onely exerciſed the *Militia* (the ſeed from whence this Rebellion againſt Vs hath grown) but contributed Money and Plate to the maintenance of that Army which now endeavours to deſtroy Vs, as of *Nottingham*, *Leiceſter*, and many other places through which We have paſſed, many of whom then were and now are in that Army: to let paſſe Our paſſing by *Chartly* (the houſe of the *Earl* of *Eſſex*) without other preſſures then as if he were the Generall of Our own Army, and Our expreſſe Orders to reſtrain the Liberty Our Souldiers would otherwiſe have uſed upon that place, and his Eſtate about it. How contrary the proceedings are of theſe great Aſſertours of the publick Liberties, appears fully by the ſad inſtances they every day give in the plundring by publick warrant, the Houſes of all ſuch whoſe Duty, Conſcience, and Loyaltie hath engaged them in Our Quarrell, which every good man ought to make his own. By their declaring all Perſons to be out of the Protection of Parliament (and ſo expoſing them to the fury of their Souldiers) who will not aſsiſt this Rebellion againſt Vs, their anointed King, by the daily outrages committed in *Yorkſhire*, when contrary to the deſire and agreement of that County (ſigned under the hands of both parties) they will not ſuffer the Peace to be kept, but that the Diſtractions and Confuſion may be univerſall over the whole Kingdome, direct their Governour of *Hull* to make Warre upon Our good Subjects in that County, and ſo continue the robbing and plundring the Houſes of all ſuch who concurre not with them in this Rebellion. Laſtly, by the barbarous, ſacrilegious Inhumanity exerciſed by their Souldiers in Churches, as in *Canterbury*, *Worceſter*, *Oxford*, and other Places, where they committed ſuch unheard of Outrages, as Jews and Atheiſts never practiſed before. God in his good time will make them examples of his vengeance.

We never did, nor ever ſhall, deſire to ſecure the Authours and

and Inſtruments of any miſchiefs to the Kingdome from the Juſtice of Parliament, We deſire all ſuch Perſons may be ſpeedily brought to condigne puniſhment by that Rule which is, or ought to be, the Rule of all puniſhment, the known Law of the Land. If there have ſeemed to be any interruption in proceedings of this nature, it muſt be remembred, how long Perſons have been kept under generall Accuſations, without triall, though earneſtly deſired; that the Members who were properly to judge ſuch Accuſations have by violence been driven thence, or could not with honour and ſafety be preſent at ſuch debates; that notorious Delinquents by the known Laws were protected againſt Vs from the Juſtice of the Kingdome, and ſuch called Delinquents, who committing no Offence againſt any known Law were ſo voted onely for doing their Duties to Vs, and then there will be no cauſe of complaint found againſt Vs.

And for the Priviledges of Parliament We have ſaid ſo much, and upon ſuch reaſons, (which have never been anſwered but by bare poſitive Aſſertions) in Our ſeverall Declarations, that We may well, and do ſtill uſe the ſame expreſsion, That We deſire God may ſo deal with Vs and Our Poſterity, as We deſire the preſervation of the juſt Rights of Parliament; The violation whereof in truth by theſe deſperate Perſons is ſo clearly known to all men who underſtand the Priviledges of Parliament, that their rage and malice hath not been greater to Our Perſon and Government, then to the Liberty, Priviledge, and very being of Parliaments, witneſſe their putting in, putting out, and ſuſpending what Perſons they pleaſe, as they like or diſlike their opinions, their bringing down the Tumults to aſſault the Members, and awe the Parliament, their poſting and proſecuting ſuch members of either Houſe as concurred not with them in their Deſignes, and ſo driving them from thence for the ſafety of their lives, their denying Vs, againſt the known, eſtabliſhed Law, and the Conſtitution of the

Kingdome, to have a negative voice, without which no Parliament can consist, their making close Committees, from whence the Members of the Houses are exempted, against the Liberty of Parliament, and lastly resolving both Houses into a close Committee of seventeen persons, who undertake and direct all the present Outrages, and the managery of this Rebellion against Vs, in the absence of foure parts of five of both Houses, and without the privity of those who stay there, which is not onely contrary but destructive to Parliaments themselves. By these grosse unheard of incasions and breaches of the Priviledges of Parliament, (and without them they could not have done the other) they made way for their attempts upon the Law of the Land, and the introduction of that unlimited Arbitrary Power which they have since exercised to the intolerable damage and confusion of the whole Kingdome. And We assure Our good Subjects, the vindication of these just Liberties and Priviledges of Parliament, thus violated by these men, is not lesse the Argument of Our present quarrell and undertaking, then Our own Honour, Interest, and Safety, those being no way so securely to be preserved, as by preserving Parliaments and their just Priviledges. Neither is there any Protestation to Our knowledge published in Our name of Our tenderness of the miseries of *Ireland*, and Our Resolution to maintain the Protestant Religion, and Laws of this Kingdome, that is not the Protestation of Our Soul, and manifested in all Our Actions, and We hope that false Scandall, That divers of the Irish Traitours and Rebels, the known favourers of them, and Agents for them are admitted to Our presence with favour and imployed in Our service, will gain no credit with good men, who remember well the notorious imputation so confidently and groundlesly heretofore cast on Vs by Mr *Pym*, of which as there could never be the least proof, so We could never receive any satisfaction for that high injury, which might have been a warning to them to have published no more such

ſuch untruths, if they had not found that truth and *their* end cannot meet together.

For the Horſes taken for Our Service, which were provided for the ſervice of *Ireland*, 'tis true, We were compelled for the bringing Our own Waggons from *Cheſter* for the Carriage of Our Munition to make uſe of them, being few in number and of ſmall value, after they were certified to be of no uſe for the ſervice, for which they were provided. And for the Clothes, upon enquiry We find that ſome few were taken by Our Souldiers (but without any Order from Vs) going to *Coventry*, and as was probably believed for the relief of that place, then in actuall Rebellion againſt Vs, but how farre We have been, and are from diverting any of thoſe proviſions made for the relief of that poore Kingdome (the thought of whoſe miſerable condition makes Our heart bleed) may appear by Our expreſſe Command given for the ſpeedy tranſportation of 3000. ſuits of Clothes which we found provided at *Cheſter*, but neglected to be ſent, and which no neceſſity of Our own Army here could prevail with Vs to ſeize. And how bold ſoever the reproches of that kind have been upon Vs, We are confident Malice it ſelf cannot lay the leaſt probable imputation upon Vs, for the neglect of Our duty towards that kingdome. What one thing in Our power have We neglected or omitted, which might contribute to the aſſiſtance, or eaſe of Our poore Proteſtant Subjects there? We firſt recommended the caſe of that buſineſſe to both Our Houſes of Parliament. We conſented to all Propoſitions made on the behalf, offered to raiſe 10000 Voluntiers, (which if then accepted had ſhortned that work) offered to venture Our own Perſon in the ſervice, what interpretation that offer of Ours found is known to all the world, We parted with Our Intereſt in the Land of the Rebells, to encourage ſuch who were willing to adventure in that buſineſſe, and when Money is raiſed by Our conſent for that ſole purpoſe, they have at once ſeized on a hundred thouſand pound particularly appointed by Act of Parliament for the re-

lief of *Ireland* (Our Army being ready to periſh for want of it) and imployed it to maintain this unnaturall Civill warre at home. They have leavyed men and entertained Commanders for that ſervice, and then compelled them to joyn in this Rebellion, and to march againſt Vs, and though they have complained of Our keeping the Lieutenant of *Ireland* ſome weeks with Vs, (when in truth it was a ſeaſon of extraordinary buſineſſe,) after we had in vain for many moneths preſſed his diſpatch, yet themſelves now detain him, when his going is ſo neceſſary for the preſervation of that Kingdome. And no doubt theſe men (and theſe alone) by begetting this miſerable diſtraction of *England*, are guilty before God and Man of all the inſupportable calamities that Our Kingdome of *Ireland* endures. Let all the world judge where the deſire of Peace is, and upon whoſe account the bloud and confuſion which hath been ſhed, and muſt follow, ſhall be caſt; And whether the ſeverall Proclamations and Declarations publiſhed by Vs, have not been extorted from Vs, by ſuch unheard of Inſolencies and Injuries, which no former times ever produced, neither can any ſober man wonder, when We are publickly reproched, traduced, and reviled to Our People (a practice never known till this Parliament) that We endeavour by a true relation and Declaration of Our Actions and Intentions, and of their Conſpiracies, who have vowed Our deſtruction, to inform Our good Subjects of the cunning and malice they are to encounter with; & when a Combination is entred into to deſtroy Vs, and to alter the Religion and Law of the Kingdome; and to that purpoſe an Army raiſed and marching againſt Vs, that We proclaim the Generall of that Army, and ſuch who ſhall aſſiſt him in levying a Warre againſt Vs, to be Traytours, and have ſet up Our Royall Standard, and required all Our good Subjects to come to Our defence. And yet both in that Proclamation and in all Our Declarations We have never accuſed Our Parliament, but ſuch factious, ſeditious Members of both Houſes whom We have named, and whom We are ready to

prove

prove according to the Rules of the known Law to be guilty of High Treaſon. We well know, and all the Kingdome knows that of near 500. Members, which the Houſe of *Commons* contains, there remains not now there 100. neither hath above ſuch a number conſented almoſt to any thing of which We have ever complained, the reſt have either been driven away by Tumults and Threats of the Perſons whom We have accuſed, or out of Conſcience withdrawn themſelves from their deſperate Conſultations, and of about 100. Peeres of the Realme, there are not above 15. or 16. who concurre in theſe miſerable Reſolutions, which diſturb the publick Peace, many of which being of deſperate fortunes, have no other ſupport, then the Commands now given them to make Warre upon Vs: and now theſe men muſt ſit upon the Lives and Fortunes of all the Nobility, Gentry, and Commons of *England:* and becauſe We will not put Our Self into the hands, government, and diſpoſall of them, all Our good Subjects are invited and encouraged to rebellagainſt Vs. Yet We have been, and are ſtill farre from accuſing all that ſmall number of both Houſes who are yet left together, We believe many of them are miſled by the cunning and malice, and frighted by the power of thoſe men whom We have accuſed, againſt every one of whom We have Evidence of matter of fact, that the known Law of the Land determines to be High Treaſon.

And now that all Our good Subjects may ſee how deſirous theſe men and their adherents are to prevent the effuſion of bloud, and the laſting miſeries of a Civill Warre, they will make themſelves ſo conſiderable, that except We will recall Our Proclamations and Declarations whereby the particular men named for particular Actions (which the Law hath defined to be Treaſon) are ſo accuſed, and others warned from involving themſelves in their guilt, and except We will take down Our *Standard*, that Our good Subjects may not repair to Vs for Our defence, when ſo many Armies are raiſed againſt

Vs in ſeverall parts of the Kingdome, and ready to deſtroy Vs, and ſuch of Our good Subjects, who dare continue loyall to Vs, and except We will return to *London*, from whence with violence We have been driven, We muſt not be treated with, or receive any Anſwer to ſo gratious a Meſſage.

It can no longer be doubted by any man, who hath not wilfully forſaken his underſtanding, that it is no more a quarrell undertaken by the Parliament, but contrived and fomented by the Perſons We have named, and now continued ſolely in their defence, to whoſe Ambition, Faction, and Malice, the true reformed Proteſtant Religion, the juſt Right, Honour, Safety, and Life of Vs and Our Poſterity, the Law of the Land, which hath ſo long preſerved this Nation happy, the Liberty of the Subject eſtabliſhed by that Law, and the glorious frame & conſtitution of this Kingdome muſt be ſacrificed. But as We have hitherto left no Action unperformed, which in Honour, Juſtice and Conſcience, We were obliged to do, or in Chriſtian Policy and Prudence We could conceive might probably prevent theſe Calamities, ſo We thank God he hath given Vs a full Courage and Reſolution to runne the utmoſt hazard of Our life for the ſuppreſſion of this horrible Rebellion, in the which no diſproportion of Power, Arms, or Money ſhall diſcourage Vs; And We hope that all Our good Subjects beſides, by the common duty of Allegiance, will be ſtirred up for their own ſakes, for the preſervation of the bleſſed Proteſtant Religion, and for the upholding this whole admirable frame of Government, which being diſſolved, all their private and particular Rights and Intereſt muſt be immediately confounded, to bring in their utmoſt power and aſſiſtance unto Vs, in this deſperate exigent. And We do declare that whoſoever ſhall loſe his life in this Service for Our defence, the Wardſhip of his Heire ſhall be granted by Vs without Rent or Fine to his own uſe, and We ſhall hold Our Self obliged to take all poſſible care for the ſupport, relief, and protection of all their wives, & children, who ſhall have the hard fortune to die in this ſervice.

His MAJESTIES Declaration to all his loving Subjects, upon occasion of a late printed paper,

Entituled,

A declaration and Protestation of the Lords *and* Commons *in Parliament to this Kingdome, and the whole world,* of the 22d of October.

IF in truth the framers of this Declaration are not engaged by any private passion or respect, by any evil intention to Our Person, or designe to the prejudice of Our just Honour and Authority, to raise these forces and Army aganist Vs (as they call Almighty God to witnesse they are not) they will think it their duty to disclaim the Protection of the Conductours of that Army, who the next day after this so solemne Protestation, used their utmost Power by the strength of that Army to have destroyed Vs, and put Our Person (for whose defence they would make the world believe this Army is raised) into as much danger, as the skill and malice of desperate Rebells could do, otherwise this Protestation now made will appear of the same nature with those by which they promised to make Vs a glorious King, when by their *nineteen Propositions* they endeavoured to strip Vs of all those Rights which made Vs a King, and them Subjects.

What those Actions and proceedings have been which have manifested their Loyalty and Obedience unto Vs, will be as hard to find, as their humble Petitions and Remonstrances, when in truth their Actions have been the greatest scornes of Our Authority, and their Petitions the greatest reproches and challenges of Vs, which any age have produced; And we have

have not onely the clear evidence of Our own Conſcience, but the teſtimony of all good men, that we left no action unperformed on Our part, which might have prevented the miſery and confuſion which the ambition, fury, and malice of theſe ſeditious Perſons have brought upon this poor Kingdome, neither is there any thing wanting to the happineſſe of Church and State, but that Peace and Order which the faction of theſe men have robbed them of.

But they directed their Generall the Earle of *Eſſex* to deliver an humble Petition to Vs, wherein they deſire nothing from Vs, but that We would return in peace to Our Parliament, and by their faithfull Counſell and advice compoſe the diſtempers and confuſions abounding in Our Kingdomes, as We are bound to do. We were never ſo backward in receiving, or ſo ſlow in anſwering the Petitions of either of both Our Houſes of Parliament, that there was need by an Army to quicken Vs, which either or both Houſes of Parliament have in no caſe no more ſhadow of Right or Power to rayſe by any Law, Cuſtome, or Priviledge, then they have by their Votes to take away the lives and fortunes of all the Subjects of *England*; yet the Framers of this Declaration take it unkindly that upon their profeſſion in the ſight of Almighty God (which is they ſay the ſtrongeſt aſſurance that any Chriſtian can give) We did not put Our ſelf into their hands (thoſe hands which were lifted up againſt Vs, and filled at that time with Armes to deſtroy Vs) and leave a ſtrength God had ſupplied Vs with, of good and faithfull Subjects, who notwithſtanding all their threats and menaces had brought themſelves to Our Aſſiſtance. If that Petition had been ſo humble as they pretended, they would not have loſt the advantage of publiſhing it in this their Declaration, that the World might as well have been witneſſe of our refuſall of Peace, as it hath been of their diſdain of any way to it, when they rejected Our ſeverall earneſt offers of a Treaty.

But

But why did they not ſend this humble Petition? *His Excellence* twice ſent unto Vs for a ſafe conduct for thoſe who ſhould be imployed therein, and We refuſed to give any, or to receive this humble and dutifull Petition. Sure when Our good Subjects ſhall underſtand the ſtrange enmity between theſe men and truth, the no-conſcience they uſe in publiſhing, and informing thoſe by whom they pretend to be truſted, things monſtrous and contrary to their own knowledge, they will not be leſſe offended with their falſhood to them, then their Treaſon to Vs. 'Tis well known We never refuſed to give admittance to any Meſſage or Petition from either or both Houſes of Parliament, their Meſſengers have been received and entertained not onely with that ſafety, but with that candour, as is due to the beſt Subjects, when their Errand hath been full of Reproch and Scorn, and the Bringers bold, arrogant, and ſeditious in their demeanour; and therefore there needed to have been no more ſcruple made in the delivery of this, then the other Petitions which have been brought Vs. The truth is, We were no ſooner acquainted at *Shrewsbury* by the *Earl* of *Dorſet* that he had received a letter from the *Earl* of *Eſſex*, intimating that he had a Petition from both Houſes to be dilivered to Vs, and to that purpoſe asking a ſafe convoy for thoſe who ſhould be ſent, but We returned this Anſwer, That as We had never refuſed to receive any Petition from Our Houſes of Parliament, ſo We ſhould be ready to give ſuch a reception and Anſwer to this as ſhould be fit, and that the bringers of it ſhould come and goe with all ſafety, onely We required that none of thoſe Perſons whom We had particularly accuſed of high Treaſon ſhould be, by colour of that Petition, imployed to Vs. After this We heard no more till a ſecond letter, at leaſt a fortnight after the firſt, to the *Earl* of *Dorſet*, informed Vs that Our former Anſwer was declared to be a breach of Priviledge, that We would not allow any Meſſengers to come to Vs, that is, that We were not content that

ſuch Perſons who had conſpired Our death, might ſecurely come into Our preſence; Our ſecond Anſwer differed little from Our former, inſiſting that the addreſſe ſhould not be made by any of thoſe Perſons whom We had particularly accuſed of high Treaſon, amongſt whom the *Earl* of *Eſſex* himſelf was one, but declaring that Our eare ſhould be ſtill open to heare any Petition from Our two Houſes of Parliament: whether this were a denyall from Vs to receive their Petition, or whether if Our two Houſes of Parliament had indeed deſired to Treat with Vs by Petition, they might not as well have ſent it to Vs, as they have done ſince their Inſtructions to their Ambaſſadours into *Ireland*, and their new Bill for rooting out Epiſcopacy, and deviſing a new form of Church-government, let all the world judge. We have reaſon to believe that the Petition then prepared for Vs (if We have ſeen the true coppy of it) was thought by the Perſons truſted for the preſenting it, fitter to be delivered after a Battel and full Conqueſt of Vs, then in the head of Our Army, when it might ſeem ſomewhat in Our power whether We would be depoſed or no.

For that continued diſhoneſt Accuſation of Our Inclination to the Papiſts (which the Authours of it in their own Conſciences (which will one day be dreadfull to them) know to be moſt unjuſt and groundleſſe,) We can ſay no more, and We can do no more to the ſatisfaction of the world. If they know that the Romiſh Prieſts have encouraged thoſe of that Religion to conforme themſelves to the Proteſtant Religion, by coming to Church, receiving the Sacrament, & taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, they are more converſant with the ſubtilties of them then We are, but We muſt confeſſe till We be certain they have found that way to deceive Vs, that is, to delude the Lawes which are againſt them, We ſhall in Charity believe their conformity to be reall, & not pretended; but that any Prieſts or Jeſuites impriſoned have been releaſed by Vs out of the Goale of *Lancaſter*, or any other Goale, is as

falſe

falſe (to uſe an expreſſion of their own) as the Father of Lyes could invent, neither are the Perſons named in that Declaration to whom Commiſſions are ſuppoſed to be granted for places of Command in this War; ſo much as known to Vs, nor have they any command, or, to Our knowledge, are preſent in Our Army; and 'tis ſtrange that Our oathes and Proteſtations before Almighty God, for the maintenance of the Proteſtant Religion, ſhould be ſo ſlighted in the end of this Declaration, when in the beginning of it, it is acknowledged to be the ſtrongeſt obligation and aſſurance that any Chriſtian can give. We deſire to have Our Proteſtations believed by the evidence of Our Actions.

But they are informed (& that is ground enough for them to lay the baſeſt imputation upon their Soveraigne) that Sir *John Henderſon*, and Colonell *Cockram* (men of ill report both for Religion and Honeſty) are ſent to *Hamborough* and *Denmark*; (We thought We ſhould have heard no more newes from *Denmark*) to rayſe forrain forces and to bring them hither: We have before in Our Declarations (ſufficient to ſatisfy any honeſt man,) declared Our opinion and reſolution concerning Forrain Force, & We had never greater cauſe to be confident of ſecurity in Our own Subjects, and therefore cannot believe ſo vile a ſcandall can make any impreſſion in ſober men. Let a Liſt of the Nobility and Gentry about Vs, and in Our ſervice be viewed, and will they not be found the moſt zealous in the Proteſtant Religion, the moſt eminent in Reputation, of the greateſt fortunes, and the greateſt fame, the moſt publick Lovers of their Countrey, & moſt earneſt aſſertours of the Liberty of the Subject, that this Kingdome hath, how different the Reputation of the principle Ringleaders of this Faction and Rebellion is, how carefull they are of imploying virtuous & honeſt men, is apparent to all the world, when they have entertained all the deſperate & neceſſitous Perſons (whereof very many are Papiſts, which We ſpeak knowingly, as having taken ſeve-

rall of them Priſoners) they can draw to them, and when they ſupercede a proceeding at the Common Law for an odious and infamous crime, that M. *Griffen* may have liberty to keep them company in this Rebellion.

For Our Affection and gratious Inclination to the City of *London*, and how farre we are from any ſuch purpoſe, as theſe impious men charge Vs with, appears in Our late Proclamation, in which we declare the Suburbs to be comprehended as well as the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, to which we doubt not they will give that credit and obedience, as We ſhall have cauſe to commend their Loyalty in joyning with Vs to ſuppreſſe this Rebellion, which uncontrouled, in a ſhort time, muſt make that place moſt miſerable.

For the Oath and Covenant which they threaten Vs with, if it be to engage them to doe or not to doe any thing contrary to the Oathes they have already taken of Allegiance and Supremacy, as it cannot oblige them being taken, ſo We doubt not Our good Subjects will eaſily diſcern that it is a ſnare to betray and lead them into a condition of the ſame guilt, and ſo of the ſame danger with themſelves: And We muſt therefore declare whoſoever ſhall hereafter ſuffer himſelf to be cozened by thoſe Stratagems, and take ſuch a voluntary Oath againſt Vs, We ſhall impute it to ſo much malice, as will render him uncapable of Our Pardon, & ſhall proceed againſt him as a deſperate Promoter of Sedition, and an Enemy to the Kingdome.

Let all honeſt men remember the many gratious Acts We have paſſed this Parliament for the eaſe & benefit of Our people, that when there was nothing left undone or unoffered by Vs, which might make this Nation happy, theſe miſchievous Contrivers of Ruine, inſtead of acknowledging Our Grace and Juſtice, upbraided Vs with all the reproches malice and cunning could invent in a Remonſtrance to the People (a thing never heard of till that time) that having thus incenſed mutinous and ſeditious minds, they made uſe of them to awe the

Parliament,

Parliament, drave Vs, and the major part of both Houſes from Our City of *London*, that they took away Our Fort and Town of *Hull* from Vs, kept Vs from thence by force of Armes, and imployed Our own Magazine againſt Vs, that they ſeized upon Our Royall Navy, and with it chaſed Our good Subjects, and kept all ſupply from Vs, that they voted away Our negative voyce, and then raiſed a formidable Army to deſtroy Vs, that when they had thus compelled Vs, by the help of ſuch of Our good Subjects who againſt the fury of theſe men durſt continue loyall, to raiſe ſome power for Our defence, they abſolutely and peremptorily refuſed to treat with Vs for the peace of the Kingdome; and laſtly that on the 23 of *October* they brought this Army (raiſed for the defence of Our Perſon) into the Field againſt Vs, and uſed their beſt skill and means to deſtroy Vs and Our Children, We ſay whoever remembers and conſiders this progreſſe of theirs, will think of no other Covenant then to joyne with Vs in the apprehending the Authours of this miſerable Civilwarre, that Poſterity may not with ſhame and indignation find that a few Schiſmaticall ambitious perſons, were able to bring ſuch a flouriſhing glorious Kingdome, which hath ſo long reſiſted the Envy of Chriſtendome, to a ſpeedy deſolation, to ſatisfy their own pride and ambition. And We doubt not, Our good Subjects of *Scotland* will never think themſelves engaged by the Act of Pacification (to which We willingly conſented) to aſſiſt a Rebellion againſt their own naturall King, for the aſſiſtance of Perſons accuſed and notoriouſly known to be guilty of High Treaſon, the bringing of whom to condigne puniſhment would, with Gods bleſſing, be a ſpeedy means of happineſſe and Peace to Our three Kingdomes.

His MAJESTIES Declaration to all his loving Subjects after His late Victory againſt the Rebells on Sunday *the 23. of October.*

AS We muſt wholly attribute the preſervation of Vs and Our Children in the late bloudy Battel with the Rebells to the mercy and goodneſſe of Almighty God, who beſt knowing the Juſtice of Our cauſe, and the uprightneſſe of Our heart, to his ſervice, and to the good and welfare of Our People, would not ſuffer Vs and this whole Kingdome to be made a prey to thoſe deſperate Perſons, ſo We hold it Our duty ſtill to uſe all poſſible means to remove that jealouſie, and miſunderſtanding from Our good Subjects, which by the Induſtry, and ſubtilty of that Malignant Party(which hath brought this miſchief and confuſion upon the Kingdome) hath been infuſed into them, and to that purpoſe (though even thoſe ſcandals are ſufficiently anſwered by many of Our Declarations and Meſſages, and by Our late Proteſtation made in the head of Our Army, which We ſhall alwayes by the help of God ſtedfaſtly and ſolemly obſerve) We ſhall take notice of thoſe ſubtile Inſinuations by which at this preſent (according to that obſervation We can make, and Information We can receive) they endeavour to poyſon the hearts, and corrupt the Allegiance of ſuch of Our good Subjects who cannot ſo clearly diſcerne their malice and impoſtures. Firſt, by urging and preſſing that falſe groundleſſe Imputation of Our favouring Popery, and Our imploying many of that Religion now in Our Army. Secondly, by ſeducing Our good people to believe that this Army rayſed and kept for Our neceſſary defence (and without

without which in all probability the malice of theſe men had before this taken Our life from Vs) is to fight againſt, and ſubdue the Parliament, to take away the Priviledges thereof, and thereby to root out Parliaments, if either of which were true, We ſhould not have the courage with an Army much greater then Ours, to hope for ſucceſſe.

For the firſt, for Our Affection to that Religion, Our continuall practice, Our conſtant Profeſſion and ſeverall Proteſtations will ſatisfie all the world, againſt which Malice and Treaſon it ſelf cannot find the leaſt probable objection, we wiſh from Our heart the Zeal and Affection of theſe men to the true Proteſtant Religion were as apparent as Ours. For the imploying men of that Religion in Our preſent ſervice in the Army, whoſoever conſiders the hardneſſe and ſtraights the malice and fury of theſe men have driven Vs to, their ſtopping all paſſages and wayes that neither men or money might come to Vs, their declaring all ſuch to be Traitours who ſhall aſſiſt Vs, their entertaining men of all Countries, all Religions, to ſerve againſt Vs, would not wonder, if We had been very well contented to have received the ſervice & Aſſiſtance of any of Our good Subjects who had Loyalty enough (whatſoever their Religion is) to bring them to Our ſuccour. All men know the great number of Papiſts which ſerve in their Army, Commanders, and others, the great Induſtry they have uſed to corrupt the Loyalty and Affection of all Our Subjects of that Religion, the private promiſes and undertakings they have made to them, that if they would aſſiſt them againſt Vs, all the Laws made in their prejudice ſhould be repealed, yet neither the weakneſſe of Our own condition, nor the other Arts uſed againſt Vs, could prevail with Vs to invite thoſe of that Religion to come to Our ſuccour, or to recall Our Proclamation which forbad them to do ſo. And We are confident (though We know of ſome few whoſe eminent Abilities in command and conduct, and moderate and unfactious diſpoſi-

tions

tions hath moved Vs in this great neceſſity to imploy them in this ſervice) that a farre greater number of that Religion is in the Army of the Rebells, then in Our own. And We do aſſure Our good Subjects, though We ſhall alwayes remember the particular ſervices, which particular men have or ſhall in this exigent of Ours perform to Vs, with that grace and bounty which becomes a juſt Prince, yet We ſhall be ſo farre from ever giving the leaſt countenance or encouragement to that Religion, that We ſhall allwayes uſe Our utmoſt endeavour to ſuppreſſe it, by the execution of thoſe good and wholeſome Lawes already in force againſt Papiſts, and concurring in ſuch further remedies as the care and wiſdome of Vs and both Houſes of Parliament ſhall think moſt neceſſary for the Advancement of Gods ſervice.

For the ſecond, of Our Intention to make Warre upon Our Parliament and ſo to root out Parliaments. The ſcandall is ſo ſenſeleſſe, when Our Accuſation of a few particular Perſons for particular crimes notoriouſly committed, adjudged by the known Laws of the Land to be Treaſon, is evident, that no man can be moved with it, who doth not believe a dozen or twenty factious, ſeditious Perſons, to be the high Court of Parliament, which conſiſts of King, Lords, and Commons, and for the Priviledges of it, whoever doth not believe that to raiſe an Army to murther and depoſe the King, to alter the whole frame of Government and eſtabliſhed Laws of the Land by extemporary, extravagant Votes and reſolutions of either or both Houſes, to force and compell the Members to ſubmit to the Faction and Treaſon of a few, and to take away the Liberty and freedome of Conſultation from them, to be the Priviledges of Parliament, muſt confeſſe that the Army now raiſed by Vs, is no leſſe for the vindication and preſervation of Parliaments then for Our own neceſſary defence. We have often ſaid, and We ſtill ſay, that We believe many Inconveniences have grown upon this Kingdome by the too

long

long intermission of Parliaments, that Parliaments are the onely necessary Sovereigne remedies for the growing mischiefes which time and Accidents have and will alwayes beget in this Kingdome, that without Parliaments the happinesse cannot be lasting to King and People; We have prepared for the frequent assembling of Parliaments, and will be alwayes as carefull of their just Priviledges, as of Our Life, Honour, or Interest; but that those Priviledges should extend so farre as hath been lately declared, that it should not be lawfull for Vs to apprehend the Lord St. *John*, Captain *Windgate*, or Captain *Walton*, when they came to destroy Vs, because they were Members of Parliament, without the consent of that House of which they were Members, is so ridiculous, that there need no more to be said in this Argument then the giving these instances. In a word, as who ever knows in what danger Our Person was in, on Sunday the 23 of *October*, can never believe that the Army which gave Vs Battel was raised for Our defence, and preservation; so when they consider how much the Liberty of the Subject is invaded by their Rapine and Imprisoning; and that foure parts at the least of five of the Members of both Houses are by violence driven from being present in that Councell. That the Book of Common Prayer is rejected, and no countenance given but to *Anabaptists* and *Brownists*, they will easily find the pretences of care of the Protestant Religion, the Liberty of the Subject, and of the Priviledge of Parliament to be as vain and pretended, as those which referre to the safety of Our Person, and preservation of Our Posterity,

We cannot omit the great pains and endeavours these great pretenders to Peace and Charity have taken, to raise an implacable malice and hatred between the Gentry and Commonalty of the Kingdome, by rendring all Persons of Honour, Courage, and Reputation, odious to the Common people, under the style of Cavaliers, insomuch as the High-wayes and

Villages have not been safe for Gentlemen to passe through without violence or affronts, and by infusing into them that there was an intention by the Commission of *Array* to take away a part of their Estates from them, a scandall so senseless and impossible, that the contrivers of it well know they might with equall Ingenuity have charged Vs with a purpose of introducing Turcisme or Judisme amongst them: and We hope when Our good Subjects have well weighed the continuall practices of these men to reject all offers of Treaty, and to suppresse truth, and to mislead them by bold and monstrous falsehoods, they will not think such Arts and wayes to lead to Peace and Vnity. And We desire Our good Subjects of all Conditions to believe that We hold Our Self bound no lesse to defend and protect the meanest of Our People (who are born equally free, and to whom the Law of the Land is an equall Inheritance) then the greatest Subject, and that as the wealth and strength of this Kingdome consists in the number and happinesse of Our People, which is made up of men of all Conditions, so We shall to the utmost of Our power endeavour without distinction to give every one of them that Justice & Protection which is due to them, and We do exhort them all to that charitable and brotherly Affection one towards another, that they may be reconciled in a just duty and Loyalty to Vs, which may enable Vs for that Protection.

To conclude, We would have all the world know, that We shall never forget the Protestations and Vowes We have made to Almighty God in Our severall Declarations and Messages to both Our Houses of Parliament. And We are too much a Christian to believe that We can break those promises, and avoyd the Justice of Heaven.

FINIS.